



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

There has been one case in the port of Bridgetown, but the patient had spent some days in the infected district.

The number of cases in the last ten days exceeds that for any similar period since the outbreak.

February 3. Since January 28 there have been 9 cases of yellow fever reported, 5 of them being in the city of Bridgetown. This makes 26 in all.

The disease prevailing here has been pronounced yellow fever by the health authorities, and is on the increase. It has not attacked a European or American, being confined strictly to the native born, and quite largely to negroes.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague and smallpox—Smallpox epidemic under control.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, January 16 and 21:

Two weeks ended January 10. Vessels inspected and received bills of health: December 30 the British steamship *Newton*, for New Orleans, in cargo of coffee, with no passengers, and with 3 new members of the crew signed on while in this port; January 2, 1909, the British steamship *Tennyson*, for New York, with cargo of coffee, and 9 cabin and 27 steerage passengers from this port and no change in the crew personnel; on the same date the American schooner *Margaret Thomas*, for Port Tampa, Fla., in ballast, with no change in the crew personnel; January 4, the British steamship *Corn Exchange*, for New York, in coffee cargo, with no passengers, and with 1 new member of the crew taken on in this port; and on January 8, the British steamship *Newton Hall*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew.

Week ended January 17. Vessels inspected and received bills of health: January 12, the American *Mine Planter Col. George Armistead*, bound for San Francisco, Cal., in ballast, with no passengers and no change in the personnel (belonging to the Quartermaster Department, U. S. Army); January 12, the American *Mine Planter Major Samuel Ringgold*, for San Francisco, Cal., in ballast, with no passengers and no change in the personnel (also belonging to the Quartermaster Department, U. S. Army); and on the same date the British steamship *Afghan Prince*, for New York, in cargo of coffee, with no passengers from this port, and with one new member of the crew taken on here; January 15, the British steamship *Celtic Princess*, for New York, in coffee cargo, with no passengers, but with 17 cattlemen taken on here to care for cattle to be landed at the port of Para. No other vessels left this port bound for American ports during the week.

Mortality, city of Rio de Janeiro—Plague and smallpox.

Week ended January 3. Total estimated population, 811,443. Census population, 1907, 628,675. Total deaths, 317. No deaths due to yellow fever. Smallpox caused 36 deaths with 63 new reported cases, of which number 16 occurred in the suburbs. Plague caused 4 deaths with 7 new reported cases. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 128 cases of smallpox and 18 cases

of plague; in the Hospital Paulo Candido, 14 convalescent cases of smallpox, and in the Hospital Engenho de Dentro, 41 cases of smallpox under treatment.

Week ended January 10. Total deaths, 272. No yellow fever. Smallpox caused 24 deaths with 62 new reported cases. Plague caused 1 death with 1 new reported case. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 102 cases of smallpox and 8 cases of plague; in the Hospital Engenho de Dentro, 33 cases of smallpox, and in the Hospital Paula Candido, 7 convalescent cases of smallpox.

The epidemic of smallpox may now be considered as well under control. To the end of December there were 6,545 deaths from smallpox.

Week ended January 17. Total deaths, 272. No cases nor deaths reported due to yellow fever. One death from plague with 3 new reported cases; 23 deaths from smallpox with 69 new reported cases, of which number 11 were in the suburban zone. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 97 cases of smallpox and 7 of plague; in the Hospital Engenho de Dentro, 20 cases of smallpox, and in the Hospital Paula Candido, 2 convalescent cases of smallpox.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Report from Georgetown—Status of yellow fever at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.

Consul Clare reports, January 13:

The consular agent at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, states that the official report of January 13 shows 29 cases of yellow fever as having occurred since the outbreak on December 17, 1908. Of this number, 7 cases terminated fatally, 21 cases recovered, and 1 case remains under treatment. The last case was isolated January 8.

CHINA.

Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox—Plague—Infected rats—Precautions to prevent infection of vessels—Smallpox on transport Seward—Typhus fever at Tientsin.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, January 5 and 12:

Week ended January 2. Supplemental bills of health issued to 3 steamships having an aggregate personnel of 403. Two of these vessels, the *Meinam* and the *Indrawadi*, were inspected in the stream, where they had been required to remain during their stay at Shanghai, immediately prior to sailing. The remaining vessel, the *Chiyo Maru*, bound to San Francisco, remained at Woosung during her stay in this port, and the communication of the vessel with Shanghai was limited to cabin passengers and a few of the European officers; hence only those leaving Shanghai proper were inspected, and this was done on board the tender for the ship at the hour of sailing.

All loading at Shanghai was carried on as much as possible by daylight.

The personnel inspected during the week amounted to 114 members of crews and 3 cabin and 11 steerage passengers.